OCTOBER. 1781. THE NUMB. 2678.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1781.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-House, on MONDAY, the 15th inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the morning; of which all Conſtables and perſons bound by recognizance to appear at ſaid Court, are to take notice.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

WANTED,

For about Two Months,

A good CLERK,

Who underſtands Book-Keeping and writes well. Any perſon deſirous of employment, may hear of encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

MIFFLIN & BUTLER,

At their STORE, on South-ſtreet Wharff,

HAVE FOR SALE,

CORDAGE, among which is, an excellent Thirteen-Inch CABLE, SAIL CANVAS, BOHEA TEA,

BRANDY, FRENCH SALT, Some DRY GOODS, And a quantity of GRAPE SHOT. ¶

OLD JAMAICA SPIRIT AND WEST-INDIA RUM, HAVANNA SUGARS,

And a ſmall Invoice of

CHINTZES,

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT SHEWELL,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

N. B. He has a MULATTOE BOY, about 14 years of age, to diſpoſe of. †

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jerſey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by bond, book account, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment. ¶ ANDREW PURVIANCE Executor.

Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 27.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars reward.

LAST night the Public Inn of one of the ſubſcribers was robbed by three armed villains, who called for ſome liquor, which when ſupplied with, they preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, and aſked if there were not travellers lodged there? he anſwered in the affirmative. They immediately ruſhed up ſtairs, where two others of the ſubſcribers lay, whom, after abuſing, they robbed to a conſiderable amount. They alſo robbed the Nottingham-Poſt of his watch, money and papers, at the ſame time and place. The perpetrators of this attrocious crime were perſons of the following deſcription, viz. One of them 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, young look; had on, a brown jean coat, French made, with a large cape, a ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls. One other, a well made fellow, with a pale green coat, French made, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls, a large brim'd hat, and light ſhort hair. The other one, a ſlim made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion; had on, a dark blue cloth coat, French made, jean waiſtcoat and overalls.—The articles which were ſtolen were four Silver Watches, four Silver Table Spoons, cyphered S P, five Silver Tea ſpoons, marked S P, a Pin-cuſhion Hoop and Chain, and about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds in gold and ſilver money, and about Forty Pounds in Pennſylvania State money. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that the may be brought to juſtice, and the above-mentioned articles recovered, ſhall have the above reward, and for the articles ſtolen, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in proportion for any part of them recovered.

SAMUEL PAINTER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JOSEPH WHEELER.

† 2w.

N. B. Two of the perſons ſuppoſed to have committed the above robbery are John Turner, and ------- Howell, both expreſs riders when the army lay at Valley Forge, and were ſeen in that neighbourhood on Tueſday the 25th of September, where they left Major Dick's horſes.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in New Garden, Cheſter county, on the night of the 18th of September laſt, A cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, 8 years old, near 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, the near hind foot white, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter G, though dull, paces and trots out of hand, but will not trot under the ſaddle; he is a good hackney, and carries well. The above reward will be given for the horſe and thief, or *Ten Dollars* for the horſe, by † WILLIAM WHITESIDE.

MEMORIAL, *preſented by the Honorable Mr.* ADAMS *to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the Seven United Provinces.*

High and Mighty Lords,

THE ſubſcriber has the honour to propoſe to your High Mightineſſes, that the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, have lately thought fit to ſend him a commiſſion, (with full powers and inſtructions) to confer with your High Mightineſſes concerning a treaty of amity and commerce, an authentic copy of which he has the honour to annex to this Memorial.

At the times when the treaties between this Republic and the Crown of Great Britain were made, the people who now compoſe the United States of America, were a part of the Engliſh nation; as ſuch, allies of the Republic, and parties to thoſe treaties; entitled to all their benefits, and ſubmitting chearfully to all their obligations.

It is true, that when the Britiſh adminiſtration, renouncing the ancient character of Engliſhmen for generoſity, juſtice and humanity, conceived the deſign of ſubverting the political ſyſtems of the colonies; depriving them of the rights and liberties of Engliſhmen, and reducing them to the worſt of all forms of government, ſtarving the people by blockading the ports, and cutting off their fiſheries and commerce; ſending fleets and armies to deſtroy every principle and ſentiment of liberty, and to conſume their habitations and their lives; making contracts for foreign troops, and alliances with ſavage nations to aſſiſt them in their enterpriſe, caſting formally, by Act of Parliament, three millions of people at once out of the protection of the Crown: Then, and not till then, did the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, paſs that memorable Act, by which they aſſumed an equal ſtation among the nations.

This immortal declaration, of the 4th of July, 1776, when America was invaded by an hundred veſſels of war, and, according to the eſtimates laid before Parliament, by 55,000 of veteran troops, was not the effect of any ſudden paſſion, or enthuſiaſm; but a meaſure which had been long in deliberation among the people, maturely diſcuſſed in ſome hundreds of popular aſſemblies, and by public writings in all the States: It was a meaſure which Congreſs did not adopt until they had received the poſitive inſtructions of their conſtituents in all the States: It was then unanimouſly adopted by Congreſs, ſubſcribed by all its members, tranſmitted to the Aſſemblies of the ſeveral States, and by them reſpectively accepted, ratified and recorded among their archives: So that no decree, edict, ſtatute, palcart or fundamental law of any nation was ever made with more ſolemnity, or with more unanimity or cordiality adopted, as the act and conſent of the whole people, than this: And it has been held ſacred to this day by every State, with ſuch unſhaken firmneſs, that not even the ſmalleſt has ever been induced to depart from it; although the Engliſh have waſted many millions, and vaſt fleets and armies in the vain attempt to invalidate it. On the contrary, each of the Thirteen States has inſtituted a form of government for itſelf under the authority of the people; has erected its Legiſlature in the ſeveral branches; its Executive authority with all its offices; its Judiciary departments and Judges; its army, militia, revenue, and ſome of them their navy: And all thoſe departments of government have been regularly and conſtitutionally organized under the aſſociated ſuperintendency of Congreſs, now theſe five years, and have acquired a conſiſtency, ſolidity and activity, equal to the oldeſt and moſt eſtabliſhed governments. It is true that in ſome ſpeeches and writings of the Engliſh it is ſtill contended, that the people of America are ſtill in principle and affection with them; but theſe aſſertions are made againſt ſuch evident truth and demonſtration, that it is ſurpriſing they ſhould find at this day one believer in the world.

One may appeal to the writings and recorded ſpeeches of the Engliſh for the laſt ſeventeen years, to ſhew that ſimilar miſrepreſentations have been inceſſantly repeated through that whole period, and that the concluſion of every year has in fact confuted the confident aſſertions and predictions of the beginning of it. The ſubſcriber begs leave to ſay from his own knowledge of the people of America (and he has a better right to obtain credit, becauſe he has better opportunities to know, than any Briton whatſoever) that they are unalterably determined to maintain their independence. He confeſſes, that notwithſtanding his confidence through his whole life in the virtuous ſentiments and uniformity of character among his countrymen, their unanimity has ſurpriſed him: That all the power, arts, intrigues and bribes, which have been employed in the ſeveral States, ſhould have ſeduced from the ſtandard of virtue, ſo contemptible a few, is more fortunate than could have been expected. This independence ſtands upon ſo broad and firm a bottom of the people's intereſts, honour, conſciences and affections, that it will not be affected by any ſucceſſes the Engliſh may obtain either in America, or againſt the European powers at war, nor by any alliances they can poſſibly form, if indeed in ſo unjuſt and deſperate a cauſe they can obtain any. Nevertheleſs, altho' compelled by neceſſity, and warranted by the fundamental laws of the colonies, and of the Britiſh conſtitution, by principles avowed in the Engliſh laws, and confirmed by many examples in the Engliſh hiſtory, by principles interwoven into the hiſtory and public right of Europe, in the great examples of the Helvetic and Belgic confederacies, and many others, and frequently acknowledged and ratified by the diplomatic body; principles founded in eternal juſtice, and the laws of God and nature, to cut aſunder forever, all the ties which had connected them with Great Britain; yet the people of America did not conſider themſelves as ſeparating from their allies, eſpecially the Republic of the United Provinces or departing from their connections with any of the people under their government: but, on the contrary, they preſerved the ſame affection, eſteem and reſpect for the Dutch nation, in every part of the world, which they and their anceſtors had ever entertained.

When ſound policy dictated to Congreſs the precaution of ſending perſons to negociate natural alliances in Europe, it was not from a failure in reſpect that they did not ſend a Miniſter to your High Mightineſſes, with the firſt whom they ſent abroad: But inſtructed in the nature of the connections between Great-Britain and the Republic, and in the ſyſtem of peace and neutrality, which ſhe had ſo long purſued, they thought proper to reſpect both ſo far, as not to ſeek to embroil her with her allies, to excite diviſions in the nation or lay embarraſſments before it. But ſince the Britiſh adminiſtration, uniform and perſevering in injuſtice, deſpiſing their allies as much as their coloniſts and fellow-ſubjects; diſregarding the faith of treaties, as much as that of royal charters; violating the law of nations, as they had before done the fundamental laws of the colonies and the inherent rights of Britiſh ſubjects, have arbitrarily ſet aſide all the treaties between the Crown and the Republic, declared war and commenced hoſtilities, the ſettled intentions of which they had manifeſted long before; all thoſe motives, which before reſtrained the Congreſs, ceaſe: And an opportunity preſents of propoſing ſuch connections, as the United States of America have a right to form, conſiſtent with the relations, already formed with France and Spain, which they are under every obligation of duty, intereſt and inclination to obſerve ſacred and inviolate; and conſiſtent with ſuch other treaties, as it is their intention to propoſe to other Sovereigns.

If there was ever among nations a natural alliance, one may be formed between the two Republicks. The firſt planters of the four northern States found in this country an aſylum from perſecution, and reſided here from the year one thouſand ſix hundred and eight to the year one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty; twelve years preceding their migration. They ever entertained and have tranſmitted to poſterity, a grateful remembrance of that protection and hoſpitality, and eſpecially of that religious liberty they found here, having ſought it in vain in England.

The firſt inhabitants of two other States, New York and New-Jerſey, were immediate emigrants from this nation, and have tranſmitted their religion, language, cuſtoms, manners and character: And America in general, until her connections with the Houſe of Bourbon, has ever conſidered this nation as her firſt friend in Europe, whoſe hiſtory, and the great characters it exhibits, in the various arts of peace, as well as atchievements of war by ſea and land, have been particularly ſtudied, admired and imitated in every State.

A ſimilitude of religion, although it is not deemed ſo eſſential in this as in former ages to the alliance of nations, is ſtill, as it ever will be thought, a deſirable, circumſtance. Now it may be ſaid with truth, that there are no two nations, whoſe worſhip, doctrine and diſcipline are more alike than thoſe of the two Republicks. In this particular therefore, as far as it is of weight, an alliance would be perfectly natural.

A ſimilarity in the forms of government, is uſually conſidered as another circumſtance, which renders alliances natural: And although the conſtitutions of the two Republicks are not perfectly alike, there is yet analogy enough between them to make a connection eaſy in this reſpect.

In general uſages, and in the liberality of ſentiments in thoſe momentous points, the freedom of enquiry, the right of private judgment and the liberty of conſcience, of ſo much importance to be ſupported in the world, and imparted to all mankind, and which at this hour are in more danger from Great-Britain and that intolerant ſpirit which is ſecretly fomenting there, than from any other quarter, the two nations reſemble each other more than any others.

The originals of the two Republicks are ſo much alike, that the hiſtory of one ſeems but a tranſcript from that of the other: So that every Dutchman, inſtructed in the ſubject, muſt pronounce the American revolution juſt and neceſſary, or paſs a cenſure upon the greateſt actions of his immortal anceſtors: Actions which have been approved and applauded by mankind, and juſtified by the deciſion of Heaven.

But the circumſtance which, perhaps in this age has ſtronger influence than any other in the formation of friendſhips between nations, is the great and growing intereſt of commerce; of the whole ſyſtem of which, through the globe, your High Mightineſſes are too perfect maſters for me to ſay any thing that is not familiarly known. It may not, however, be amiſs to hint, that the central ſituation of this country, her extenſive navigation, her poſſeſſions in the East and Weſt-Indies, the intelligence of her merchants, the number of her capitaliſts, and the riches of her funds, render a connection with her very deſirable to America: And on the other hand, the abundance and variety of the productions of America, the materials of manufactures, navigation and commerce; the vaſt demand and conſumption in America of the manufactures of Europe, of merchandizes from the Baltic, and from the East-Indies, and the ſituation of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies, cannot admit of a doubt,

that a connection with the United States would be useful to this Republic. The English are so sensible of this, that notwithstanding all their professions of friendship, they have ever considered this nation as their rival in the American trade; a sentiment which dictated and maintained their severe act of navigation, as injurious to the commerce and naval power of this country, as it was both to the trade and the rights of the colonists. There is now an opportunity offered to both to shake off this shackle forever. If any consideration whatever could have induced them to have avoided a war with your High Mightinesses, it would have been the apprehension of an alliance between the two Republicks; and it is easy to foresee, that nothing will contribute more to oblige them to a peace, than such a connection once compleatly formed. It is needless to point out, particularly, what advantages might be derived to the possessions of the Republic in the West-Indies, from a trade opened, protected and encouraged, between them and the continent of America; or what profits might be made by the Dutch East-India Company, by carrying their effects directly to the American market; or how much even the trade of the Baltic might be secured and extended by a free intercourse with America, which has ever had so large a demand, and will have more, for hemp, cordage, sail cloth, and other articles of that commerce: How much the national navigation would be benefited by building and purchasing ships there; how much the number of seamen might be increased, or how much the advantages to both countries, to have their ports mutually opened to their men of war and privateers, and their prizes.

If, therefore, an analogy of religion, government, original manners, and the most extensive and lasting commercial interests, can form a ground and invitation to political connections, the subscriber flatters himself, that in all these particulars the union is so obviously natural, that there has seldom been a more distinct designation of Providence to any two distant nations to unite themselves together.

It is further submitted to the wisdom and humanity of your High Mightinesses, whether it is not visibly for the good of mankind, that the powers of Europe, who are convinced of the justice of the American cause, (and where is one to be found that is not?) should make haste to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and form equitable treaties with them, as the surest means of convincing Great Britain of the impracticability of her pursuits? Whether the late marine treaty concerning the rights of neutral vessels, noble and useful as it is, can be established against Great Britain, who will never adopt it, nor submit to it, but from necessity, without the independence of America? whether the return of America, with her nurseries of seamen and magazines of materials for navigation and commerce, to the domination and monopoly of Great-Britain, if that were practicable, would not put the possessions of other nations beyond seas wholly in the power of that enormous Empire, which has been long governed wholly by the feeling of its own power, at least without a proportional attention to justice, humanity, or decency. When it is obvious and certain, that the Americans are not inclined to submit again to the British government, on the one hand, and that the powers of Europe ought not and could not with safety consent to it, if they were, on the other; why should a source of contention be left open for future contingencies to involve the nations of Europe in still more bloodshed, when, by one decisive step of the maritime powers, in making treaties with a nation long in possession of sovereignty by right and in fact, it might be closed?

The example of your High Mightinesses would, it is hoped, be followed by all the maritime powers, especially those which are parties to the late marine treaty: nor can apprehension, that the independence of America would be injurious to the trade of the Baltic, be any objection. This jealousy is so groundless, that the reverse would happen. The freight and insurance in voyages across the atlantic are so high, and the price of labour in America so dear, that tar, pitch, turpentine and ship timber never can be transported to Europe at so cheap a rate, as it has been and will be afforded by countries round the Baltic. This commerce was supported by the English before the revolution with difficulty, and not without large parliamentary bounties. Of hemp, cordage and sail cloth, there will not probably be a sufficiency raised in America for her own consumption in many centuries, for the plainest of all reasons, because these articles may be imported from Amsterdam, or even from Petersburgh and Archangel, cheaper than they can be raised at home. America will therefore be for ages a market for those articles of the Baltic trade.

Nor is there more solidity in another supposition, propagated by the English, to prevent other nations from pursuing their true interests, that the colonies of other nations will follow the example of the United States. Those powers, who have as large possessions as any beyond seas, have already declared against England, apprehending no such consequences. Indeed there is no probability of any other power of Europe following the example of England, in attempting to change the whole system of the government of colonies, and reducing them by oppression to the necessity of governing themselves: and without such manifest injustice and cruelty on the part of the metropolis, there is no danger of colonies attempting innovations. Established governments are founded deep in the hearts, the passions, the imaginations and understandings of the people; and without some violent change from without, to alter the temper and character of the whole people, it is not in human nature to exchange safety for danger, and certain happiness for very precarious benefits.

It is submitted to the consideration of your High Mightinesses, whether the system of the United States, which was minutely considered and discussed, and unanimously agreed on in Congress in the year 1776, in planning the treaty they proposed to France, to form equitable commercial treaties with all the maritime powers of Europe, without being governed or monopolized by any: a system which was afterwards approved by the King, and made the foundation of the treaties with his Majesty; a system to which the United States have hitherto constantly adhered, and from which they never will depart, unless compelled by some powers declaring against them, which is not expected, is not the only means of preventing this growing country from being an object of everlasting jealousies, rivalies and wars among the nations. If this idea is just, it follows, that it is the interest of every State in Europe to acknowledge American Independency immediately. If such benevolent policy should be adopted, the new world will be a proportional blessing to every part of the old.

The subscriber has the further honour of informing your High Mightinesses, that the United States of America, in Congress assembled, impressed with an high sense of the wisdom and magnanimity of your High Mightinesses, and of your inviolable attachment to the rights and liberties of mankind, and being desirous of cultivating the friendship of a nation, eminent for its wisdom, justice and moderation, have appointed the subscriber to be their Minister Plenipotentiary to reside near you, that he may give you more particular assurances of the great respect they entertain for your High Mightinesses, beseeching your High Mightinesses to give entire credit to every thing, which their said Minister shall deliver on their part, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of their friendship and regard. The original letter of credence, under the seal of Congress, the subscriber is ready to deliver to your High Mightinesses, or to such persons as you shall direct to receive it. He has also a similar letter of credence to his most serene highness the Prince Stadtholder.

All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of your High Mightinesses, together with the propriety of appointing some person or persons to treat on the subject of his mission, by

J. ADAMS.

Leyden, April 19, 1781.

BOSTON, *September 24.*

Last Friday the remarkable fast sailing brig Gates, Capt. Joseph Newman, in 36 days from Amsterdam, arrived at Newbury-Port, in whom Mr Eliphalet Brush, of the State of New-York, came passenger, with dispatches from his Excellency John Adams, Esq; (American Minister at the Dutch Court) to Congress.---The above vessel left the Texel the 15th ult. by whom we have the following very interesting intelligence, received at the Texel the 12th, by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the Count de Welderen, who saw the engagement, and was dispatched by the Admiral with the news to the Dutch Court at the Hague.---"That the Dutch fleet consisting of six ships of the line and five frigates, under the command of Rear Admiral Zootman, left the Fly the first of August, with 70 sail of merchantmen for the Baltic, and on the 5th fell in with, and defeated (off Bergen) the English fleet of nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates, commanded by Admiral Parker, who, relying on his superiority of force, hoisted Dutch colours under English, out of derision, and bore down on the Dutch Admiral, who had previously ordered his convoy a-head under protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle; their antagonists were so warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind, and leave their adversaries entire masters of the sea. There were no vessels taken on either side; the Dutch lost two ships of the line, that sunk the next day; one of them had eight feet of water in her hold during the greater part of the action, but the brave Capt. Benting (who was killed towards the conclusion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of discouraging others, notwithstanding the general cry, "his ship was sinking," and obstinately supported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and obliged them twice to quit their line. The Dutch lost above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to refit. The men of war entered the Texel the day Capt. Newman sailed from thence; they were much damaged in their masts, rigging, &c. However, the English men of war have suffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at last obliged by flight to leave their adversary victorious, who undoubtely would have captured some of them had they been in a situation to follow them."

Friday last returned into port the privateer schooner Resolution, Capt. Morgan, from a cruize; during which, he, in company with Capt. Curtis of the schooner——, went to Annapolis Royal, landed their crews, and destroyed the fort there, which consisted of nine 18 and 9 pounders, and made the whole garrison prisoners.——The Governor and Captain of the garrison, with some others, they paroled, and brought off the Standard, a Serjeant and 5 or 6 others prisoners.

Captain Potter, late of the Resolution, was exchanged for the Governor of Annapolis, and arrived last evening from Halifax.

Further Advices by Captain Newman.

AMSTERDAM, *July 5.*

LETTERS from Paris mention, that the vessel sent from France in January for the Cape of Good Hope, to carry the intelligence of the rupture betwen England and Holland, is returned—That the Governor of the Cape had given orders that all the ships of the Dutch Company, forming the second division, should be immediately disarmed, and that they were making every necessary preparation to put that place in defence. The Governor dispatched a vessel instantly for Batavia to carry the news of the war.

We learn from l'Orient, that the French frigates La ----, and La Gloria, had taken and sent into that port, the English frigate Crescent, and retook the Dutch frigate Castor, that was taken after a bloody action.

Yesterday being the memorable fourth of July, the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this city, at the new Stadts Harburg hotel, delightfully situated on the banks of the Fly, affording a superb view of the water and shipping on one side, and the city on the other, where an elegent entertainment was given by the Americans suitable to the occasion. At the rising of the sun, the American ship Apollo hoisted Continental colours, and saluted the day with thirteen cannon, and at two o'clock fired thirteen more, when the flags of the Thirteen United States of America, and the Seven United Provinces, were displayed from the top of the house, where the following gentlemen assembled, and chose the Hon. Francis Dana, Esq; President, Major Jackson, Vice-President, Mr. Brush, Director of ceremonies, Col. Searle, Edmund Jennings, George Greives, and John Thaxter, Esq; Capt. Fouttigen, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Buyck, Mr. White, Mr. Mathewman, Mr. Dublois, Capt. Henzel, Mr. Waldo, Mr. Brice, Lieut. Barnai, Captains Skinner, Cazneau and Barnes, Mr. James Adams, and Mr. Course, strangers, and gentlemen of the city that were invited; Messrs. John de Neufville and Son, Messrs. de la Landa and Fynge, Mr. le Pool, Messrs. Tigelers, Count de Reneval, and Mr. Chouquet of Amsterdam, Mr. Dormand of Lisbon, Mr. Morel of Dunkirk, and Chevalier Walderen, Major in the Austrian service.—At dinner the following toasts were drank, at the discharge of thirteen cannon for the first, and three for each succeeding, from the Apollo, and the Dutch cutter Dolphin, Captain Vanderlide.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. Our first and illustrious ally his Most Christian Majesty.
4. His Most Catholic Majesty.
5. Their High Mightinesses the States General.
6. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.
7. The Regency and city of Amsterdam.
8. General Washington and the American army.
9. The American navy.
10. Universal Liberty to Navigation and Commerce.
11. Success to the arms of France, Spain, Holland, and America, against the common enemy.
12. To the immortal memory of the Americans, who have bravely fell in defence of the liberties of their country and the rights of mankind.
13. Stability and perpetuity to the free and happy constitution of America.

At six o'clock the two flags were struck, 13 cannon were fired, and the company repaired to the house of Messieurs John de Neufville and Son, where a splendid and luxurious supper was given by those gentlemen.

The following billet was sent by order of the society to Captain Vanderlide, commander of the Dutch cruizer Dolphin:

"The President and members of the American society, assembled to celebrate the anniversary of their Independence, conceive themselves in particular, and their country in general, much obliged by the polite manner in which Captain Vanderlide has honoured their festival, in a salute from his ship: They beg leave to express their obligations to him for that civility, to present him with their best respects and sincere thanks for his success against the common enemy of the two Republicks."

Due attention was paid to the day by all the commanders of American ships at the Texel.

July 24. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, in the strictest incog. by name of Count de Falkenstine, has visited the Texel and our fleet there under the command of Vice Admiral Hartsineck; on his return he honoured this city with a visit of three days; a vast concourse of people of all denominations flocked to see this Illustrious Monarch. He was accompanied to the State-House and other places of curiosity by the Burgomasters of the city, who he very politely thanked for their attention to him, and that seeing their grand city and patriotism of her inhabitants gave him sensible pleasure.

HAGUE, *August 8.*

The Duke de Vangyad, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, has communicated to the Deputies of the Province of Holland, a proposition of opening a loan of four or five millions of florins for the account of the United States of America, under the guarantee of France.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, in the quality of Admiral General, has given orders to all commanders of ships of war and cruizers, belonging to the Republic, not to commit hostilities in the Baltic sea.

HARTFORD, *October 2.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated Sept. 27.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that Governor Trumbull's son, who was a prisoner in England, is arrived at Falmouth, Casco-Bay, and a number of vessels from Holland."

CHATHAM, *October 3.*

Last Saturday two of Stewart's dragoons made an attempt to desert from Staten-Island, but in swimming they found one of the men and one horse was unfortunately drowned—By the surviving one we learn, that most of the provincial corps are heartily satiated with the British service, and that the greatest uneasiness and distrust prevails among them, particularly in Barton's.

By a gentleman in ten days from Boston we learn, that the enemy have evacuated Penobscot, and that the garrison have gone over to Halifax.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette.

NEW-YORK, *September 29.*

Last Wednesday afternoon his royal highness Prince William Henry arrived in this city, accompanied by the honourable Admiral Digby; he was received at landing by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by the Governor, the Admirals, Generals, and other great officers of the Crown, conducted to Commodore Affleck's, where his Royal Highness dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-street.

Yesterday the militia and independent companies appeared under arms, and his Royal Highness was saluted by them en passant, to the house of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Robertson, where an elegant dinner was provided for the Prince.

It is impossible to express the satisfaction felt (by persons of all ranks) from the ease, affability, and condescension shewn by this most pleasing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongst the happy and approved loyal subjects of the good and gracious King, our best and firmest friend, the Majesty of England, his Royal Highness's sincerely beloved father.

To His Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM HENRY.

The humble address of the Governor, His Majesty's Council, and inhabitants of New-York.

May it please your Royal Highness,

TO permit me with the members of his Majesty's Council, to hail your auspicious arrival on the American shore.

At the same time, suffer me to express the congratulations, which all the inhabitants, by their Chief Magistrate, have commissioned me to convey to your Royal Highness.

On the report of your coming, we felt our obligation to our gracious King, for this new and signal proof of his regard. Your Royal Highness's appearance augments our gratitude, by improving our idea of the extent of his goodness.

Your presence animates every loyal breast, the glow in our own persuades us you are formed to win every heart; a rebellion that grew upon prejudice, should sink at the approach of so fair a representation of the royal virtues.

But if a misled faction, not to be vanquished by goodness, persists in the war, every man of spirit will be proud to fight in a cause for which you expose your life.

May your Royal Highness bring an accession of glory, to that distinguished family from which you are descended; and who, as patrons of liberty, and the protestant religion, have spread blessings among nations.

His Royal Highness's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG you will receive my best thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I shall certainly take the first opportunity of making known to his Majesty. I desire you will accept my best wishes for the prosperity of America in general, and this province in particular. [Much a do about nothing.]

PHILADELPHIA, *October 10.*

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated September 29.

"I have seen a letter from Brigadier-General Jones, of North-Carolina, to the Marquis de la Fayette, which says,

that on the 8th of September General Greene had a very severe and successful action with a body of the British, commanded by Colonel Stewart, at the Eutaw Springs, 60 miles from Charlestown.—Our troops were hard pushed at first and lost two field pieces; but the General making a spirited stroke recovered them both and took two others from the enemy—he followed up the blow, routed and pursued them six miles: Colonel Lee, with two fresh regiments, was pushed after the enemy, and came up with them, as a brisk firing was heard the next morning. The enemy left on the field 250 killed, 360 wounded; and 400 prisoners were taken, among which were 20 commissioned officers. Total 1010. Our loss was 250 total of killed and wounded, among them some valuable officers. Colonel Washington's cavalry behaved bravely, but are mostly cut to pieces."

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from South-Carolina, we have the following intelligence from undoubted authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Congarees, September 14.

"I congratulate you on our success of the 8th inst. at Eutaw, in which action the enemy lost, in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, upwards of eleven hundred men, and upwards of twenty officers are taken prisoners."

Extract of another letter of a later date.

"The enemy have retreated towards Monk's Corner, our Head-Quarters by the last accounts was at Martins. General Marion, Colonels Lee and Mahum advanced in their front with their cavalry, and are picking up prisoners hourly. Major Hyrne (Commissary of Prisoners) has an account of 537 British regulars in our possession, prisoners.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Burdell's, September 9, 1781.

THE General presents his most grateful thanks to all the officers and soldiers of the army, for their extraordinary exertions in the well fought battle of yesterday: He has infinite pleasure in the opportunity of acknowledging himself satisfied, in the highest degree, with the troops in general

The militia, commanded by Brigadiers Marion and Pickens, and Colonel Malmedy, answered his most sanguine expectations. The State troops, commanded by Colonels Henderson, Hampton, Myddleton, Polk, and Hammond, behaved with that gallantry and firmness which characterize the advocates for liberty. The North-Carolina brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Sumner, consisting of three battalions, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ash, Majors Armstrong and Blount, discovered a confidence which doth honour to young soldiers.

The Maryland brigade, commanded by Col. Williams, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howard, and Major Hardman; and the Virginia brigade, commanded by Col. Campbell, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by Major Snead and Capt. Edmonds, exhibited lively examples of that intrepidity and military perfection, which is seldom equalled by the oldest troops.

The light infantry corps, commanded by Captains Kirkwood and Rudolph, deserves the highest applause for their great activity. The cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Cols. Washington and Lee, supported in the most courageous manner, that high reputation which they have acquired by repeated and gallant services. And the corps of artillery, commanded by Captains Brown and Gaines (tho' unfortunate) merit particular notice, for the cheerful execution of all orders.

The very great advantage of a strong brick house, was the strong hold of preserving the remains of the British army from captivity; and though the want of water made it requisite, after the action, to retire to this place, yet the victory is compleat, and we have only to lament the loss of several of our brave officers and soldiers, whose glorious deaths are to be envied

The General presents his hearty thanks to Major Hyrne, Captains Pearce, Pendleton and Shubrick, his Aid de Camps, from whose activity material services were derived. The General conceives himself particularly obliged to Colonel Kosciosko and Major Forsyth, for their volunteer services in the field; and as he cannot be more particular at present, he hopes that the other gentlemen in the several staff departments, will consider that he cannot be unmindful of their respective endeavours to promote the service.

The officers of the army will please make returns of the names, rank, &c. of the British officers paroled in the field; returns of the killed, wounded and missing, immediately.

The following account is given by a gentleman who left the army in Virginia on the 30th ult. at two o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, September 28, the whole army marched from Williamsburg to within one mile of the enemy's works at York, and formed the first line of circumvallation without any loss. On the 29th our troops had a few skirmishes with the enemy, and but little damage done on either side. In the night the enemy evacuated Pigeon-quarter, and three other redoubts, which are so high as to be able to command the town. These were taken possession of on Sunday morning at sun-rise, under a heavy cannonade from York-Town. The enemy next fled from a stockade, when the French grenadiers had advanced within fifteen yards of it, and retreated under cover of their shipping, with the loss of ten taken prisoners. It was expected our troops would break ground on the first inst. Cornwallis's forces in York are supposed to be 6000 troops including refugees, besides 1000 armed negroes. He has possession of the river, and Glocester strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 1000 men---these are hemmed in by General Wheeden with 1500 men, the Duke de Lucerne, with his legion, and 2000 marines from the fleet, to prevent any escape that way,---one ship of 44 guns, two frigates and a 20 gun packet, lie at Burwell's Landing in James's river; one of 50, one of 40, two frigates, and a store ship in the mouth of that river---five ships of the line off Cape-Henry; 32 ships of the line and several frigates are drawn up across the mouth of York river, and three ships of considerable force are in that river below the town, which are to proceed onward with the first fair wind. General Washington sent in a flag to Lord Cornwallis directing him not to destroy his shipping or warlike stores, as he would answer it at his peril. The easy capture of the out-posts will greatly accelerate the future operations of our army. Lieut. Col. John Conolly was taken near York-Town by two militia-men, and is paroled to Hanover in Virginia."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity at Shrewsbury, September 30, 1781.

"I was on the Beach when Admiral Digby arrived, and so near as to count the ports of his ships, viz. One of 96 guns and two of 74, which were all he had with him, and none have since arrived that I have heard of but a 50 gun ship from Halifax, with a few cruizing frigates. The Admiral, with these ships, has joined Graves's fleet, and now all lay within the Hook. The crippled ships, nine in number (and confoundedly crippled they are) are gone up to New-York to repair, which, 'tis said, will take them two weeks to accomplish; 'tis also said they expect 10 sail more, but I do not learn where they are to come from. The troops that were embarked fell down to the Narrows, and are landed on Staten Island, where they still remain."

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *assembled, October 2d, 1781.*

A LETTER of the first, from the Superintendant of Finance, was received, with sundry papers inclosed, stating his proceedings in the execution of the secret service committed to him, and informing that the vessels in which he had remitted sundry bills, for account of the United States, had been captured by the enemy; in consequence of which, fearing the bills might have fallen into the enemy's hands, he had written to Mr. Jay, on whom the bills were drawn, and desired him to protest them, in case of their being presented.

Whereupon ordered, That the President inform the Superintendant of Finance, that Congress approve his conduct, and are well satisfied with his attention to the public interest in directing the protest of the bills.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A gentleman from North-Carolina informs, that the disaffected of that State, in number about 300, under command of M'Neal and Fanning, surprised the Governor and a few gentlemen, at Hillsborough, the 12th Sept. and were carrying them towards Cross Creek; that Col. Mebaine pursued them, and killed 66, took 180 horses, with the loss of only 20 killed and wounded. Some of the prisoners escaped in the action, but unfortunately for that State the Governor was not amongst those that escaped. The tories have since discharged on parole all the gentlemen except the Governor, and it was supposed they would endeavour to carry him to the enemy at Wilmington.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, departed this life, Mrs. MARY FISHBOURNE, relict of Mr. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE, deceased, in the 55th year of her age: Her death was sudden and unexpected, and exhibits an awful lesson to mortality, in the uncertainty of human life, and the necessity of a divine preparation against the tremendous change! She has left a numerous and worthy offspring to bewail the loss of so excellent a mother: For in that station, she manifested, during the most piercing afflictions, all the duties of a religious and indulgent parent. In her social character, she was a kind neighbour and a warm friend. In her political one, she bore a steady and zealous regard to the rights of her country; and as to her religion, as it was untinctured with bigotry and full of charity, so it breathed universal love to mankind. Her remains were interred in Friend's burial-ground the Thursday following, accompanied by a numerous and respectable concourse of citizens.

At the General Anniversary Election, held at New-Castle, for the county of New-Castle, in the Delaware State, the following Gentlemen were elected, viz.

Assemblymen. Nicholas Vandyke, Thomas Duff, George Read, George Lattimer, Joshua Clayton, John Clark, and Robert Bryan, Esquires.

Counsellors. John Dickinson and Peter Hyatt, Esquires.

Sheriffs. Samuel Smith and Joseph Stidham, Esquires.

Coroners. Samuel Ruth and John Thilwell, Gentlemen.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry LOTS in this City,

On Front, Second, South and Lombard-streets.

Also a few LOTS in the District of Southwark.

For terms apply to CHARLES WHARTON, one of the Executors to the estate of JOSEPH WHARTON, deceased. ¶

OLD RUM of an excellent quality,
WEST-INDIA ditto, by the hogshead or gallon,
MADEIRA WINE by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or gallon,
FRENCH BRANDY,
PEPPER, CHOCOLATE,
Loaf and Muscovado SUGARS,
White and Brown SUGARS in boxes,
WOOL CARDS, BOHEA TEA, &c. &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, jun.
At his WAREHOUSE in Third-street, the corner of Elm-street.

A few hogsheads of TOBACCO, in good condition for shipping, also for sale. † 6 w.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1781.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Mr. THOMAS HOCKLEY, late of New-Britain township, in Bucks county, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscribers; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to produce them, properly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by JAMES REYNOLDS, } Executors.
† WILLIAM GARRIGUES, }

On THURSDAY, the first of November next, at two o'clock, P. M. will be exposed to sale at PUBLIC VENDUE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or LOT of LAND, situate in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, containing 65 acres, whereon is a dwelling-house, with a well of good water at the door, a barn, stabling and other improvements, likewise a good apple orchard, a quantity of watered meadow, and a good proportion of excellent timber land. The said premises being the estate of David Marple, late of Horsham aforesaid, deceased, and sold pursuant to his last will and testament, by

ROBERT LOLLER, Execut.

N. B. The purchaser may have a considerable time for the payment of part of the purchase money, by giving good security and paying interest. ¶

Trapp, Philadelphia county, October 4, 1781.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the first of November next,

THE HOUSE and STORES at this place, together with 12 or 15 acres of excellent LAND. This place without exception is and always has been accounted one of the best stands for business in the State. For terms apply to Mr. John Murray, merchant, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

‡ THOMAS CULLEN.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY, on the 19th of August last, from the subscriber, living in New-Castle county, State of Delaware,

A Mulattoe Slave, named WILL,

ABOUT 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, marked with the small-pox, ties his wool behind, he lost all his clothes swimming across a creek, but an old felt hat; he likes to play on the violin, and loves strong drink; he was raised in the aforesaid county by Captain John Edwards. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ BENJAMIN BUNKER.

WAS LOST,

ON the evening of the 13th of September last, between the sign of the Bear, in Market-street, Philadelphia, and Darby, but supposed near the Lower Ferry on Schuylkill, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, and silver chain, maker's name *Dundas*, London, number not known. Whoever has found said watch, and will deliver it to Mr. John Evans, hatter, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Birmingham township, Chester county, shall receive *Three Spanish milled Dollars* reward, paid by ¶ ROBERT M'ELHOES.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, of 107 acres, near one third whereof timbered, together with about six acres of valuable marsh meadow: There is on the plantation, a two story stone house, almost new, and well finished, a barn, young orchard and other improvements; the whole is situate within about three miles of Wilmington, on a public road leading thereto.

Also, a valuable TAN-YARD, situate in the borough of Wilmington, on which is erected, a large stone bark-house and currying shop, mill house, slaughter-house, and every other conveniency for carrying on the tanning business: The yard will contain about 400 hides; in which is a never failing spring, rising to such a heighth as to convey water into every vatt: The whole, or part of the stock now in the yard may be had, if the purchaser pleases. A plan of the premises may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JACOB BROOM, at his Office, in Market street, Wilmington, who has several other estates for sale, and where the business of Surveying and Conveyancing is continued as usual.

If not sold by private sale, to be sold at the *Coffee-House*, the 31st instant at six o'clock in the evening.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase the plantation and Lot of marsh, may also see a plan thereof, and be informed of the terms of sale, by applying to Capt. JAMES COCHRAN, in Market-street, Philadelphia. †

The 7th of the 10th month, 1781.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On the 25th day of this instant (October) on the premises, according to the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH DILLWORTH, deceased,

A Certain Plantation or Tract of Land whereon the deceased lately dwelt, pleasantly situated in Warminster township, and county of Bucks, containing nearly 150 acres of good land, about 100 acres cleared, the rest well timbered, about ten acres thereof good meadow, and more may be made; on said premises is a large stone dwelling-house, stone kitchen, with a good pump at the door, stone store-house, stone milk-house, a good barn, stables and other out-houses, an orchard of good fruit, and one log tenement, with a weaver's shop belonging thereunto. This plantation is situated in a good neighbourhood, lying 18 miles from Philadelphia, two from the Crooked-Billet, and one and a half from the Cross-Roads, the old York road leading from Philadelphia to New-York running through the same, which makes it convenient for tavern-keeping, store keeping, or any kind of public business. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to AMOS DILLWORTH, living on the same, or to WILLIAM BUCKMAN jun. near Newtown. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM DILLWORTH, and } Executors.
WILLIAM BUCKMAN, jun. }

N. B. All persons that stand indebted to the estate of the above deceased are desired to make speedy payment, or otherwise they may expect further trouble; and likewise those that have any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled, by WILLIAM DILLWORTH, and } Executors.
§ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, jun. }

Philadelphia, October 5, 1781.

WHEREAS it hath been published in the papers of this city, that I the subscriber am a deserter from the armies of the United States of America, which publication is extremely injurious to my character. I therefore (through the same channel) inform the public, that I have a legal discharge, certified by the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

This I apprehend will be fully sufficient to remove any prejudices, which the former publication might have created in the minds of the independent citizens of America, whose cause, when legally called upon, I shall ever consider it my duty to support.

JOSEPH HUGG.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, in the night of the first instant October, a black MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, is well set, branded before and behind with C S. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the owner, living about three miles from the Yellow Springs, or secures her, so as he may get her again, shall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ GEORGE YEAGAR.

MARY AMBRUSTER,

having removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public that she practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great success in thirty years experience in Albany, in the State of New-York. She will, with alacrity, attend the calls of those who please to favour her with their custom, and is to be seen at her house, on the south side of Race-street, between Front and Second streets, opposite Christian Snider's.

N. B. She cures ulcerated legs, fellons in the eyes, fevers, &c. &c.

Providence, Philadelphia county, Sept. 27.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a certain PATRICK MARTIN (late of Cumberland county, Pennſylvania) did, on or about the 7th day of March laſt paſt, obtain of the ſubſcriber five ſeveral BONDS, one of them conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds gold or ſilver money, at the expiration of one year from the date thereof, one other for payment of the like ſum in two years, one other for payment of the like ſum in three years, and one other for the like ſum in four years (in all which ſaid four ſeveral bonds a certain CASPER RAWN is joined with the ſubſcriber) and one other for payment of Twenty Pounds of like money, at the expiration of five years from the date thereof. The public are hereby deſired not to take aſſignments of ſaid bonds, or any or either of them, as no value has been received, nor will any part of ſaid ſums be paid, unleſs recovered by law. SAMUEL GORDON. †

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, near the Admiral Warren tavern, on the Lancaſter road, containing 200 acres of choice limeſtone land, whereon is a large ſtone houſe, 57 feet front, and 31 feet deep, with a large entry through the whole; there is on the farm plenty of timber and limeſtone; the whole of the cleared land has been well limed, and is capable of producing great crops of grain of any kind; there are 20 acres of excellent meadow watered by one of the branches of the Valley creek, which runs through the whole; the quantity of hay produced annually is great and the quality very good, a good orchard, and a well of good water near the door; there is a large barn on ſaid farm, part ſtone and part frame, with plenty of horſe and cow ſtables. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or to Edward Bartholomew, merchant, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sept. 24, 1781. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

Northampton county, Sept. 21, 1781.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of Michael Shnyder, in Whitehall townſhip, and county aforeſaid, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, A certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Lynford Lardner, Eſq; and vacant land; containing about 266 acres and allowance; attached, as the property of John Henry Hillman, late of the ſaid county, yeoman, who abſconded. And further notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Hillman, to appear before us at the time and place aforeſaid, with ſuch claims or demands as they may have againſt the ſaid eſtate, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled according to law.

MICHAEL SHNYDER,
BARTHOLOMEW HUBER, } Auditors.
† PETER TRAXLER

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 19th September laſt, A likely Bay HORSE, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and paces well. Whoever ſecures both horſe and thief ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, or EIGHT for the horſe only, and all reaſonble charges, paid by ROBERT LEE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, about 8 miles from Philadelphia, on the firſt day of September, A BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed about 12 years old, ſhod before, branded G. S. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away

October 1. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, near Flemingtown, and State of New-Jerſey, on the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old laſt graſs, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ring on the top of his head, galled with the halter when he was a colt, which does plainly appear when examined, a ſcar on his noſe, a round ſcar or dent between his thighs, has a very ſmall ſnip on his noſe, a natural trotter, round bodied, bends his hams out when he trots, is half blooded, and near 14 hands and an half high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by

Sept. 29, 1781. † OSEPH BISHOP.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of MARY STRETCH, late of this city, deceaſed, to call upon the ſubſcriber and ſettle their accounts; and every perſon, to whom ſhe was indebted, to preſent their accounts, properly atteſted, and they ſhall be immediately paid; for which purpoſe I ſhall attend at the houſe of Samuel Howell, in Water-ſtreet, from this date until the 15th day of October next. No longer time nor further notice will be given, by PETER STRETCH.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th inſtant, An iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, wall-eyed, a ſtar on his forehead, a natural trotter, paces ſome, branded with S acroſs each ſhoulder, buttock, and under the mane, not plain to be perceived; about twelve years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, if the thief is brought to conviction, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by

Sept. 18, 1781. † DAVID SUPPLEE.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, A bay HORSE, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round, with a ſtar in his forehead, the nigh hind foot white, branded with the letter S. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† JAMES M'LAUGHLIN.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year 1780 and 1781, beginning from the firſt of September and ended the 30th day of April, 1781, requiring the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties to put to ſale (after due notice given, by way of advertiſement, in the townſhips and county where ſuch lands lie, and in the public news-papers for three months) ALL ſuch TRACTS of LAND and REAL ESTATES, where the owners have neglected to diſcharge the Taxes of the ſame.

Therefore we the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners for the county of Northampton, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, do give this public notice to all owners of ſuch lands, or other real eſtates, to pay the taxes hereafter mentioned to the State Treaſurer, or the county Treaſurer, at Eaſton; but if they, or ſome perſon or perſons in their behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the coſts and charges within three months from the date hereof, they will be ſold, or ſuch a part as will be ſufficient to pay the ſeveral taxes and coſts, agreeable to law.

Eaſton, July 16, 1781. HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS FOX, HENRY BARNET } Commiſſioners.

	Acres.		In Specie.
MOUNTBETHEL Townſhip.			
Henry Burts's land,	50	2d 8 months tax,	£ 0 11
Benjamin Carty,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
David Owen,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
John Lowry,	80	Second ditto,	0 11 6
------- Bratfield,	100	Second ditto,	0 8
John Lukens,	311	Second ditto,	4 16
Stephen & Joſeph Shewel,	300	Second ditto,	2 2 9
Geo. Taylor's, dec. eſtate,	200	Second ditto,	3 4
Alexander M'Illroy,	277	Second ditto,	1 8
William Jones,	68	Second ditto,	0 6 6
William Williams,	27	Second ditto,	0 4 6
Amos Strettel,	391	Second ditto,	12 16
John Benezet,	350	Second ditto,	7 15
Alexander Brown,	230	Second ditto,	3 6 8
PENN Townſhip.			
Jacob Mann,	200	Second 8 months tax,	1 5 9
Philip Moſſer,	100	Second ditto,	0 18
Burghard Moſſer,	250	Second ditto,	2 1 6
Martin Swab,	150	Second ditto,	0 10 9
Peter Shull,	70	Second ditto,	0 9 1
Jacob Taybelbees's eſtate,	150	Second ditto,	2 7
Jacob Meaſe,	400	Second ditto,	1 16
Peter Keiſſer,	200	Second ditto,	1 18
Thomas Parvin,	200	Second ditto,	1 16
Valentine Brobſt,	150	Second ditto,	1 1 8
Henry Roſeldorffer,	100	Second ditto,	0 13
Jacob Kenig,	200	Second ditto,	1 8
Arnold Billig,	300	Second ditto,	2 4
Andrew Ohl,	100	Second ditto,	0 14
John Liſer,	150	Second ditto,	0 18
John Delang,	280	Second ditto,	1 15 8
Joſeph Gerber,	100	Second ditto,	0 10 9
William Green,	100	Second ditto,	0 13 9
Jacob Barrall,	100	Second ditto,	0 10 9
John Myer,	50	Second ditto,	0 8
Bernard Fulleweiler,	150	Second ditto,	0 11 9
Thomas Brumfeld,	300	Second ditto,	1 13
William Logan,	400	Second ditto,	3 14 8
Michael Ohl,	150	Second ditto,	0 15 8
James Barkley,	176	Second ditto,	0 14 8
Nicholas Frantz,	223	Second ditto,	1 13 9
Levi Thomas,	80	Second ditto,	0 0 6
George Sticher,	400	Second ditto,	3 15
John Ritter,	150	Second ditto,	1 7
Abel James,	150	Second ditto,	1 18
MACCUNGIE Townſhip.			
Caſper Wiſter,	300	Second 8 months tax,	7 10
WILLIAM'S Townſhip.			
Wm. Allen's, dec. eſtate,	100	Second 8 months tax,	5 6 8
TOWAMENSING Townſhip.			
John Bolliel,	320	Second 8 months tax,	3 11 6
Stephen Bolliel,	200	Second ditto,	1 13
William Kerr,	60	Second ditto,	0 8
Chriſtian Hoffman,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
Abraham Smith,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
John Bare,	100	Second ditto,	0 18
Ulrich Showalter,	100	Second ditto,	0 18
John Sheimer,	100	Second ditto,	0 13 9
Magdalane Deeter,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Mark Thompſon, 1-3d of a ſaw-mill, and	5	Second ditto,	0 12
Hugh Hughes, 1-3d of a ſaw-mill, and	5	Second ditto,	0 12
Moſes Fravel,	250	Second ditto,	1 13 6
Godfrey Greenzweig,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
ALLEN Townſhip.			
Sarah Wiſter,	500	Second 8 months tax,	21 6 7
BETHLEHEM Townſhip.			
Sarah Wiſter,	500	Second 8 months tax,	24 0
William Bingham,	500	Second ditto,	24 0
FORKS Townſhip.			
Thomas Potts,	50	Second 8 months tax,	2 2 9
PLAINFIELD Townſhip.			
John Hutchinſon,	70	Second 8 months tax,	0 16 4
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	Second ditto,	4 16
Jacob Strowd,	200	Second ditto,	1 12
Joſeph Fox,	60	Second ditto,	0 16
John Young,	50	Second ditto,	0 6 6
Jacob Biddle,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
Francis Clewelder,	50	Second ditto,	0 9 8
John George Buhn,	300	Second ditto,	4 16
Fredrick Hubler,	25	Second ditto,	0 4
Widow Wyland,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
Chriſtian Fry,	40	Second ditto,	0 6 9
Chriſtian Brown,	10	Second ditto,	0 2 3
John Okely,	200	Second ditto,	2 13 8
Godlieb Hubler,	25	Second ditto,	0 6
Philip Slaugh,	25	Second ditto,	0 6
James Kelly,	50	Second ditto,	0 13
HAMILTON Townſhip.			
James Eaton,	400	Second 8 months tax,	2 13 9
CHESNUTHILL Townſhip.			
Myer Hart,	200	Second 8 months tax,	1 12
David Kennedy,	90	Second ditto,	0 12
Peter Dehaven,	78	Second ditto,	0 12
Abel James,	325	Second ditto,	1 17 9
Yoſt Eard,	95	Second ditto,	0 16 6
Joſeph Biddle,	600	Second ditto,	5 8
Joſeph Rowling,	250	Second ditto,	1 12 6
Samuel Rowling,	200	Second ditto,	1 10 6
George Palmer,	400	Second ditto,	2 13 6
William Paul,	100	Second ditto,	0 16 9
Thomas James,	235	Second ditto,	1 18 6
Jacob Weiſs,	150	2d 8 months tax,	£ 1 12
Edward Sheimer,	136	Second ditto,	1 10
Richard Wiſter,	300	Second ditto,	3 4
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	Second ditto,	1 1 9
John George Buhn,	250	Second ditto,	2 3 9
Abraham Bomper and Nathaniel Seidel,	280	Second ditto,	2 7
Andrew Deemer,	100	Second ditto,	0 16 6
LOWER SMITHFIELD Townſhip.			
Abel James,	650	Second 8 months tax,	5 4
Wm. Allen's, dec. eſtate,	400	Second ditto,	2 4
Lewis Gordon's, dec. eſtate,	200	Second ditto,	0 18 6
William Logan,	300	Second ditto,	1 4 6
John Okley,	170	Second ditto,	0 15
Simon Heller,	75	Second ditto,	0 6
Charles Moore,	150	Second ditto,	0 13
Abraham Van Campen,	100	Second ditto,	0 9
John Seely,	200	Second ditto,	0 12 6
Paul Kerber's eſtate,	300	Second ditto,	1 16
James Morgan and Joſeph Morris,	200	Second ditto,	1 3
James Morgan,	333	Second ditto,	1 6 8
Ditto,	280	Second ditto,	1 10
Samuel Powel and Joſeph Morris,	1500	Second ditto,	5 18
Benijah Munday,	50	Second ditto,	0 5 9
James Hays,	300	Second ditto,	1 2 6
Richard Backhouſe,	50	Second ditto,	0 5
Daniel Broadhead,	100	Second ditto,	1 4
William Smith, in Co. of Third,	1340	Second ditto,	6 16 10
Chriſtopher Baker, Exec. of Martin Kreider, dec.	315	Second ditto,	2 11
Jacob Shalius,	520	Second ditto,	4 4
John Pinkerton,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
Thomas Shields,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
David Daſhler,	350	Second ditto,	2 16
John Bayard,	200	Second ditto,	1 12
Owen Biddle,	500	Second ditto,	4 0
Abraham Lukens,	140	Second ditto,	1 2 6
George Henry, 2-5ths of	400	Second ditto,	1 5 9
Jacob Shreiner,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Robt. Strettle Jones and Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith,	1800	Second ditto,	14 8
Philip Beahm,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Edward Evans,	1000	Second ditto,	8 0
Samuel Meredith,	5870	Second ditto,	46 19 6
Samuel Powel,	3266	Second ditto,	27 9 6
Robert Morris, of ſeveral tracts	4443	Second ditto,	35 11 9
James Wilſon, lawyer, of ſeveral tracts,	8270	Second ditto,	66 2 9
John Barron,	333	Second ditto,	2 13 6
Levi Hollingſworth,	1000	Second ditto,	8 0
William Bingham,	270	Second ditto,	2 3 6
SALISBURY Townſhip.			
Iſaac Greenleaſe,	200	Second ditto,	3 4
WHITEHALL Townſhip.			
Samuel Morris,	750	Second ditto,	12 0

BROKE in to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, in Pennſylvania, the 16th of laſt month, A Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, the near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ROBERT TREDELL, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, well ſet NEGROE BOY, about twelve years old, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is ſtrictly honeſt, and will not drink ſtrong liquors; the only reaſon that induces his maſter to diſpoſe of him is his fondneſs of play, and being conſtantly in the ſtreets; he would make an excellent ſervant to any perſon living in the country. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite St. Paul's Church.

Philad. Sept. 11. † ANDREW DOZ.

RACES.

To be RUN for, over the Courſe at the Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Maryland, called New-Market, on the 24th day of October next,

A PURSE of THIRTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age and blood, the beſt in three four-mile heats; full blood, aged to carry nine ſtone, allowing ſeven pounds a year, and ſeven pounds per quarter for blood.

Alſo on the 25th of October will be RUN for, A PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, the beſt in three three-mile heats, as above.

Alſo on the 26th, being the day following, will be RUN for, A PURSE of TEN GUINEAS, the beſt in three two mile heats, the winning horſe each day excepted. Three horſes to ſtart or no race; to ſtart each day at one o'clock; no horſe to ſtart without a proper certificate under the breeder's hand of the age and blood of each horſe, to be ſhewn and entered two days before ſtarting, or pay double entrance at the poſt. No ſtalls or booths to be kept by any perſon, except a ſubſcriber to the amount of Forty Shillings, before he pays Half a Joe. All diſputes ariſing to be decided by proper judges who are appointed.

† HENERY ROBESON.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 6th of this inſt. (September) from the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, A pale or yellowiſh Bay GELDING, with a bald face, 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, had no ſhoes on when taken away, paces and trots, has had a cut acroſs his right thigh, alſo a hole through his right noſtril, large enough for one's finger to go in, a tolerable large heavy head. The above deſcribed horſe was ſeen a few days after going towards the Lancaſter road, in cuſtody of a man about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, thick and well ſet, with a hunting ſhirt, trowſers and boots, with the trowſers ſtopped in the head of the boots, appearing like a ſoldier, as he had a knapſack ſtuffed with ſtraw for a ſaddle. Whoever ſecures horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe again, and the thief be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe alone, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM PHILLIPS.

N. B. There was a blind halter taken from the ſubſcriber on ſaid night. ¶ *Sept.* 21.

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